THE
North-Carolina Standard.
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, R. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854. No. 48.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 12-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Lesther and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Gloye and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone revories, by T. W. Brown,
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

FACT *VS.* FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who has been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six stalks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæble, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUPerior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do while linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Richard Green, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons, having claims against the estate, will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r.
March 8, 1854. 34—3t.

N. B.—The Subscriber will be in SMITHFIELD a part of the week of the next Superior Court of Johnston County, at which time, those indebted to the said estate (in that locality) would do well to avail themselves of that opportunity to pay up, as another such may not be presented.
E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r.

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUB

AN ADDRESS

To the people of North Carolina, on the subject of Constitutional Reform.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1st, 1851.

A meeting composed principally of Western Members of the Legislature was held in the Capitol, on the evening of 1st January, inst., to take into consideration the various propositions to amend the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. BYNUM, of Rutherford, GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Esq., of Iredell, was called to the Chair; and A. H. CALDWELL, of Rowan, and A. G. FOSTER, of Davidson, appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, that the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution, is by the People themselves in Convention assembled.

On motion of Mr. ERWIN, of Buncombe, it was *Resolved*, that a Committee of ten be appointed to prepare an ADDRESS to the people of North Carolina; and that said Committee submit it to an adjourned meeting to be called by the Chairman.

ADDRESS.

A Meeting, composed principally of Western members of the Legislature, without distiction of Party, was held in the Capitol on the Evening of the 1st of January instant, to consider what measures were necessary to be adopted to secure to *the People* of North Carolina the right to amend their State Constitution so as fully to answer the great ends for which it was originally established; and to maintain that equality of rights which lies at the foundation of all free and popular Governments.

It is a remarkable feature in the history of our State, that the Free People of the State never have had a voice in the formation of that instrument by which alone their lives, their fortunes, and their personal liberty is protected. The first Constitution was formed at Halifax, 18th December, 1776, immediately after we had thrown off the British yoke, when our ancestors were not fully alive to the interests of the people—but still retained a reverence for British usages; where property was always more respected, and had more political weight than the rights of the people. The Delegates to that Convention, in consequence of that natural deference to their ancient customs, were elected only by Freeholders and Householders; and that Convention made the Constitution so formed, the Organic Law of the State. The people who formed neither of these classes, and who constituted a much larger mass of the population of the State, had no voice in the election of Delegates; and the Constitution was not submitted to them for their approval or rejection.

At the time this Constitution was formed, all the Counties in the State except eight, lay East of Raleigh, which has been regarded as the dividing line between the Eastern and Western portions of the State. By its provisions, each County, without regard to its wealth or population, was entitled to send one Senator and two memoers to the House of Commons; and the Towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Halifax, to which was added, in 1788, Fayetteville in the East; and Hillsboro' and Salisbury, in the West; each one member in the House of Commons. Under this Constitution we lived, suffering grievances the memory of which has not yet left us, constantly struggling to amend it, until 1835—when the Legislature, in the plenitude of its mercy, granted to the people of the State the privilege to say whether they should amend the Constitution in some few points. The Delegates to that Convention were required to be sworn not to transcend the limits prescribed to them by the Legislature, itself but the servant of the people.

The result of their labors was the Constitution under which we now live. By it, the number of members in the Senate is fixed at fifty; and in the House of Commons at one hundred and twenty. Each county is entitled to elect one member at least; and the remainder are elected by the Counties in proportion to their Federal population:—that is, to all whites are added three out of every five slaves; and the sum total constitutes the Federal Population. In the Senate, the Counties elect Senators in proportion to the taxes paid into the Public Treasury without regard to the sources whence those taxes originated, whether from the permanent wealth of the country, or from those taxes imposed to restrain the vices of the community.

The clause prohibiting any one from voting for Senator unless he was the owner in fee of fifty acres of land, contained in the Constitution of 1776, was still retained. To this clause in our Constitution public attention has been directed for the last two years; and its anti-Republican and aristocratic character severely denounced as a remnant of the Feudal times, when the people were mere serfs or servants of the Landholders.

In consequence of the denunciation of one particular feature in our Constitution, public attention has been directed to its other provisions: Our People, in 1835, when called upon to decide upon the amendments submitted to them, only had to decide between the old and new; and they naturally preferred the latter, as it gave, in one branch, more political weight to the mass of the people of the State. It was the first instance when they were regarded at all by their own State Constitution. Being naturally lovers of peace and order, and always obedient to the laws of the land, they raised no clamors against them, until they were called upon to look into their charter of liberty, and see that it contained one feature wholly repugnant to Republican equality. In this opinion we all concur. It is right and proper that *the people* who are governed, should elect those who govern them; and directly at war with that sacred principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are free and equal," to exclude from this valued privilege any freeman because of his not being a landholder.

Equally oppose to this principle is the rule by which political power is measured by the basis of representation in the Senate. To place it in its most favorable light, the Senate represents property, and not persons—money, not men—matter, not mind. But its odiousness does not stop here. You are all familiar with the subjects of taxation, and these taxes are represented—not you, the people. All white males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to a poll tax; and all slaves, male and female, between the ages of 12 and 50 are subject to the like tax: So that three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons, and all the negroes between the ages above designated, are represented in the Senate; but your wives and children have no political rights. Pedlars, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Circus Riders, Playing Cards, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Brokers, Merchants, Watches and Carriages are all taxed. They have their Senators in the State Legislature. But your wives and your daughters; your old men who have served their country; your young men who are rising up to be its hope and its stay; and your poor men upon whom misfortune has laid its heavy hand; have no one there to plead their cause and protect their rights. Is this Liberty?—Is this Freedom?—Is this Bepublican equaly?

Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from "*the people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented. In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependences of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise,—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence:—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality? It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only."

Under the operation of this principle, there are some startling facts. According to the census of 1840, and the apportionment of Senators made under the provision of the Constitution by the Legislature of 1842, seventeen Western Senators represent a majority of the white inhabitants of North Carolina. At the apportionment which will be made in 1852, a still greater discrepancy will be found to exist. The improvements which have heretofore been made, and are still in progress in North Carolina, tend to a great increase of the value of property and of the subjects of taxation in Eastern Carolina. The Wilmington Rail Road, to which the State has contributed so much, has added greatly to the value of property of every description near it, and the amount of taxes is proportionably increased. The Raleigh and Gaston Road; the Cape Fear improvements, the appropriations to Neuse river, to Tar river, to the Weldon Railroad, all have the same tendency. And the immense money, therefore expended heretofore in North Carolina, will have the effect directly, under the present Constitution, for the next twenty years, to cause us in the West, where we have the majority of the free white people of the State, to have in the Senate only THIRTEEN MEMBERS; while the minority of the white people will have THIRTY-SEVEN MEMBERS!

We do not desire to be understood as opposing in the least a proper system of Internal Improvements; nor as making any complaints against what has heretofore been done by our Legislature. Nor are we to be regarded as taking ground against the proper protection of property. We should be pained to see the day come in North Carolina when a system of Agrarianism would be pre-eminent; when our people would be less observant of law; less regardful of right. The true theory of free Government is the proper protection of its citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. The right of property is a right attached to the person of a citizen, and he is to be protected in its enjoyment. Taxes are uniform; and he who possesses a little is as deeply interested in its enjoyment as one possessing a greater share; and equally,—nay, *more* opposed to the imposition of high taxes.

Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all*. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of Government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich. Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course, a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the City of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the Counties in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

If the West has less capital, fewer slaves, and land less valuable; they will guard their little more carefully than the East; and in guarding their own, they will guard and protect that of their Eastern brethren. We are one people, and God grant that the time may come when we may feel that we are not common enemies, but that our interests are the same. The struggle that has heretofore existed has not resulted in the public good.

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigues entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications, were made the tests for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies; usually elected upon political party grounds; and that, too frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under these circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people; and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer, has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the Clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport,—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognised and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads; build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol; and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of debt under $100, and actions on accounts under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a Presiding Officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the Presiding Officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak, except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this State of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of the people were comparatively little known. Is our constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to stand still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

To you the appeal is made. What will you do?

We disclaim all desire to dictate to you, or even to *suggest* the alterations which should be made in the Constitution. It is not a part of our Legislative duty. We have merely directed our attention to those defects which exist in it. It is your province, when in Convention assembled, to correct these defects, and in the manner which you may conceive will best subserve the great purposes for which Governments were instituted. The position which we assume, and which has governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution, which have been before the Legislature, is—

THAT THE ONLY PROPER REPUBLICAN MODE OF AMENDING OR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION IS BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

Upon that PLATFORM we will stand; and, if we fall, it will be in advocating THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

If you sanction the principle that the Legislature is to amend the Constitution—that it is to be the *foot-ball* of every demagogue who desires to win popular favor—if it is to be mingled with the corrupting influences of party—if it is to be mixed up with the business of legislation, and to be influenced by the bartering process so freely resorted to now-a-days, determining the fate of a measure here or a measure there—its fate is sealed. It is prostrate in the dust, to be trampled upon by those who understand not its provisions, and care not for its protection. It becomes the toy, the sport—*the prey* of those wholly *incapable* of the task assumed to themselves. This has been fully proved by the progress of "Free Suffrage" through the present General Assembly.

Early in the session, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to amend the Constitution so as to allow non-freeholders to vote for members of the Senate. It was discussed at great length in that body, and a vote was taken, and it was *rejected* —three-fifths of the members of the House not voting for it.

Its friends set to work to revive it. It was reconsidered, according to a rule of the House; and by the use of those means so readily presented in a Legislative body, having power to bestow office and rewards. When the House was again called upon to vote, everything was arranged, and it passed and was sent to the Senate. And when that body came to examine into this *deliberate, well-considered act* of the House of Commons, to change the fundamental law of the State, it turned out that it was *Free* Suffrage indeed; for it gave to *all* freemen over 21 years of age the right to vote, for Senators, whether they were black or white, and whether they had paid tax or not! It allowed, in the opinion of many, *insolvent free* negroes to vote for members of the Senate!

The same scene was enacted over again in that body. The bill was rejected. Again its friends taxed their wits to revive it; and the intrigue was cunningly contrived by which it was finally *forced* through that body. Its friends in the House of Commons affected to regard it as at an end; and to become indignant; and a bill was introduced, and pressed through with hot haste, providing that the people should hold an election and declare through the ballot-box whether they desired a Convention. This was done to intimidate Eastern Senators who were opposed to letting the people say whether they desired a Convention or not. It had its effect. Some Senators were frightened at the prospect that the people might meet in Convention and obtain their rights. They changed their votes, and Free Suffrage passed. Upon the floor of the Senate, some Senators avowed that they were opposed to it—that they thought it an infraction of the compromises of the Constitution—but that they would vote for it *solely* to keep down a Convention. Other Senators avowed their determination to vote for a Convention, unless Free Suffrage passed. Free Suffrage did pass, and all its friends united to vote against a bill which only asked the poor boon for the people that they might tell the Legislature, through the ballot-box, that they desired a Convention to be called to take into consideration *all* the grievances under which they labor, and redress them in the manner which they alone have the right to determine.

The issue then, has been fairly presented: *Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the Will of the People.*

We have chosen to support a FREE CONVENTION. We opposed Free Suffrage, not because we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the *manner* of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactments. It is true, the constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the constitution; but it is wrong, and never can accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature, proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both Houses of the Legislature, it is to be published, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people; and is then to be submitted in the next Legislature. They have to pass it again through both bodies by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses; and it is then submitted to the people who may ratify or reject it, by voting directly upon it at the ballot-box.

Now, is it not perfectly obvious that, by this mode, the will of a majority—nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated? We have already shown that, after 1852, thirteen Senators will represent a majority of the people of North Carolina. The minority is represented by thirty-seven Senators, any seventeen of whom may defeat the will of the whole State. Is there any principle more thoroughly settled than that a majority of the people have a right to form or reform their Constitution—their fundamental law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the rights of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments. But these shields, these guards must come, in the first instance, from the *majority*. In no other way can "power be derived from the people only." Free Suffrage has, it is true, passed the present Legislature; but none but Freeholders yet vote for Senators. This right, which you are told is an inalienable personal right, and which you are degraded by not being permitted to exercise, is not yet obtained; and we venture to predict, you never will obtain it by Legislative action. It is deceptive, and intended to be deceptive. Many persons who voted for it, avowed their determination to go home and electioneer against it. They voted for it to kill a Convention, and congratulated themselves that they had killed both.

But if you do get it, it will only be after four more years of agitation. And every other amendment is to be made with the same difficulty. A generation may pass away, before even *one* amendment may be made to the Constitution, though demanded by two-thirds of the voters of your State, and of the most vital importance to their best interests.

Suppose there are not two-thirds of both Houses of the next General Assembly in favor of Free Suffrage—in what situation will you be? The whole battle is to be fought over again. You begin where you first started. You will not be as near the attainment of your wishes as you are now. Is this an illustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights—"That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only?" The Legislature is only the creature of the people; and that mode of amending the consitution recognises the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of seventeen Senators, representing one-fifth of the population of the State, to hold down, under the most grinding tyranny and oppression, the other four-fifths, and to taunt them with the insulting cry of *Dorr Rebellion*. They say we have the power to govern you; we will exercise that power; and you have no means of redress except by rebellion. Every principle of Free Government is outraged by such a course; every principle of our nature revolts at it.

The mode of reforming the constitution which we advocate avoids all these objections. There is no possibility of mixing it up with the political intrigues of the day. Demagogues have no opportunity of seizing upon some one principle, and riding upon it as a hobby into power. There is no improper and unnatural agitation of the popular mind. When a Convention is authorised, by law, the people are sensible of the importance of the task they have to perform, and fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them. They select as their Delegates not hot-brained politicians trained in the polnted atmosphere of party corruption; but men distinguished for purity, for wisdom, for integrity, for prudence, for moderation—men who have passed the age when they are misled by the allurements of ambition; and who may desire to secure for their descendants a free, stable and conservative Government. Their deliberations are conducted with coolness and dignity.

Let such a body assemble in North Carolina, and take into consideration the whole Constitution. Let their wisdom determine whether any alterations should be made, and if any, what they are. Let these alterations then be submitted to the people, and let them declare, at the ballot-box, whether they approve of the result of their labors—whether they prefer the old Constitution or the new. There need be no turmoil—no excitement. Everything will be conducted with that calmness and dignity becoming so important a subject. Within twelve months everything may be done, and if a change is made, the Government will be moving on harmoniously in its new sphere of action—every grievance remedied—every cause of complaint taken away—and that which has been the bane of North Carolina, crippling all her efforts to better her condition—retarding all her improvements—Eastern and Western jealousy, buried forever.

We beg our Eastern brethren not to suppose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a Western man harbors such a thought. Has the West ever been unjust towards the East?—can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State, where the West was not true to the East? where she failed to meet her Eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherly kindness and affection?—with that spirit which should subsist between members of the same great family?

Then why persist in charging that our objection in seeking to obtain a Convention is an attempt to deprive the East of any one of her just rights? We solemnly avow it to be our belief that every cause of complaint that either has against the other, can be easily, readily removed by a Convention; that all differences will be adjusted fairly and wisely; and that we will then form one brotherhood, united in feeling, and interest, and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources and the character of our people so eminently entitle our noble Old State.

If this *one* object can be obtained, we shall have done more for North Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our present system can accomplish.

The mode of altering the Constitution by Convention is much the most economical. The time already consumed by the Legislature in the agitation and discussion of this one proposed amendment, has cost the State more than the whole expenses of the Convention of 1835. Another Legislature will have to discuss it; and, even if we then fail, *the whole cost* will have been incurred. Another amendment may be proposed, and the same expense incurred. So that the mere discussion of each proposed amendment by Legislative enactment, *would cost more than a Convention* which would settle the whole at once and forever.

Entertaining these views, we have opposed, in the present Legislature, the attempt to take the initiatory step to incorporate Free Suffrage in our Constitution by Legislative action. We believe the mode is anti-Republican, and contrary to the free spirit of our Institutions. We believe you cannot obtain Free Suffrage in the manner proposed; and, if we are mistaken in that, we are sure you cannot obtain it without years of agitation and turmoil. We believe that one amendment in this mode *will cost the State more than a Convention* which would redress every grievance. We believe that a Convention can be called—that, when called, it will be filled with the wisdom and prudence and moderation of our State; and that they can and will adjust all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties of the State; so as to secure every one in the enjoyment of all his rights of person and of property. This is the object of all Free Governments. We desire nothing more, and are sure the people do not.

Studious efforts have been made by a portion of the public Press to misrepresent our views, and to attribute to us motives which we never entertained. This is a stratagem frequently resorted to, to ward off the force of truth. We are charged with having party designs; and this is charged as a party movement. The charge is not true. It is above party. Our object is to keep our Constitution out of the baneful influences of party politics; to elevate it above all other questions; and to induce action upon it by the wise men of the land. We are the advocates of the right of the people to form their own organic law.

We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina. We have stood up as the advocates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, to free themselves from the shackles of party; to look at this as a question which may affect them and their prosperity, for all time to come; and to decide it as becomes NORTH CAROLINIANS—as becomes FREEMEN.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, CALVIN J. WEBB, JESSE B. SLOAN, N. W. WOODFIN, MARCUS ERWIN, } Rutherford.
W. B. LANE, J. M. A. DRAKE, JESSE THORNBURGH, } Buncombe.
JNO. A. LILLINGTON, } Randolph.
A. H. CALDWELL, O. G. FOARD, STEPHEN DOUTHIT, } Rowan and Davie.
G. F. DAVIDSON, G. G. M'KOY, E. M. CAMPBELL, JOS. M. BOALS, } Iredell.

[illegible] LOCKE, [illegible]

[illegible]	
[illegible]	
CALVIN [illegible]	
PETER ADAMS,	
RUFUS BARRINGER,	
J. M. SCOTT, JOHN SHIPPOCH,	Cabarrus.
ALFRED G. FOSTER, JAS. M. LEACH,	Davidson.
A. B. MCMILLAN,	Ashe.
DAVID W. SILER,	Macon.
JOHN HAYES,	Caldwell.
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham.
ANGUS R. KELLY,	Moore and
Z. RUSSELL,	Montgomery.
SAMUEL FLEMMING,	Yancy.
H. T. FARMER,	Henderson.
T. R. CALDWELL, T. G. WALTON,	Burke.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROLESVILLE.

According to previous notice a meeting of the Democrats of Cross Roads District was held in Rolesville on Saturday the 22d of April. On motion, Jas. M. Terrell was called to the chair and William P. Arendell appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the County Convention to nominate Democratic candidates to represent Wake County in the next State Legislature.

On motion the Chairman appointed a committee of five to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of Jno. M. Fleming, Burwell Temple, James C. Leigh, W. D. Scarborough, and Fenner Young.

After retiring for a short time the committee returned with the following resolutions, which were read separately and adopted:

Resolved, That we behold with great satisfaction the united front presented by the Democracy of our District.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the declaration of principles adopted by our late State Convention, and in the nomination of that gallant son of Democracy, Thomas Bragg, for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina. With such a standard-bearer planted upon the platform of our political faith we know no such word as fail.

Resolved, That this meeting would most respectfully solicit our Democratic candidates not to treat with intoxicating spirits during the ensuing electioneering campaign.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this District in the County Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 3d Monday of May, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates to represent Wake County in the next State Legislature of North Carolina.

Under the 4th resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the County Convention, viz: Allen Freemen, Isham Young, William P. Arendell, Jno. M. Fleming, Elias Wyatt, Kearney Upchurch, Fenner Young, W. D. Scarborough, Thos. J. Terrell, James Wiggins, Jas. S. Mooring, Jas. C. Leigh, Burwell Temple, Jas. R. Temple, Sidney Hester, W. J. Baker, Jno. Wall, Jno. L. Terrell, Calvin Mitchell and Solomon Walker.

A spirit of union and harmony was recommended to the Democracy of our County and State in the ensuing campaign.

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard for publication, with the request that other papers favorable to our cause do copy the same.

On motion of Jno. M. Fleming the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion the Chairman was added to the list of delegates, the Secretary having been previously appointed by the Chairman.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES M. TERRELL, *Chair'n.*

WILLIAM P. ARENDELL, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FORESTVILLE.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., a Democratic meeting convened in the village of Forestville and was organized by calling Michael Thompson Esq. to the chair and appointing W. M. Crenshaw Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of Dr. Jas. B. Dunn

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested to appoint twelve delegates to represent the Democracy of this District in the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh, on Monday of May Court next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

On motion of Dr. James B. Dunn the Chairman appointed a Committee, consisting of W. M. Crenshaw, Dr. J. B. Dunn and James A. Hicks, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. After retiring for a few minutes the Committee, through its chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, a portion of the Democracy of Wake County, being desirous to be represented in the Convention of Democrats to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature,

Therefore Resolved, That having entire confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and discretion of that Convention, we pledge our undivided and unanimous support to the nominees, whoever they may be.

Resolved, That we strictly adhere to the platform adopted by our State and National Conventions, and look upon our principles as the only bond that binds this glorious Union together.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, believing the public treasury to be the proper depository of all proceeds arising from them, and where it may be generally distributed for the benefit of all.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Democratic State Convention which met in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th inst. meets our most hearty approbation, and that we will extend to the nominee our most cordial support.

Resolved, That we cordially extend to our Governor, David S. Reid, our sincere and lasting gratitude for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the State, and also for his firm and zealous devotion to Democratic principles.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognise the able and fearless expounder of Democratic principles, and the firm and decided manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Government meets our hearty approbation, and that under his administration the country is bound to prosper.

Resolved, That we hail with triumph the course pursued by Senator Douglas in the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and admire and esteem the firm and independent position which he has maintained, believing that Congress has no right to interfere with our domestic institutions.

Resolved, That in W. W. Holden we recognise the bold and undaunted champion of Democratic principles, and that the wide circulation of his excellent paper, the Raleigh Standard, would greatly contribute to the success of the principles of the great Democratic party in our beloved State.

Resolved, That we request the candidates for our suffrages to avoid treating to intoxicating drinks during the campaign.

According to the first resolution the following delegates were duly appointed: P. A. Dunn, E. Gill, Geo. P. Allen, A. H. Hicks, Dr. Jas. B. Dunn, Isham Holden, Calvin Holden, S. H. Dunn, J. P. Robertson, Dr. W. Heartsfield, J. R. Dunn, G. C. Smith.

P. A. Dunn moved the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list.

On motion of J. R. Dunn it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Standard and the Metropolitan for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MICHAEL THOMPSON, *Chm'n.*

W. M. CRENSHAW, *Sec'y.*

"UNCLE," said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation on beginning to make a request on his relative's generosity, "in the queen's head still on the shilling piece?" "Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?" "Because it is now such a length of time since I had one."

The annual income of Trinity Church, New York (as we find it stated in the New York Herald) is $80,967 70. There are debts and liabilities amounting to $573,488, on which a yearly interest is to be paid of $35,538, leaving a net income to the church of $45,403 82. Rich church, that.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, *April* 23, 1854.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 5 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, 23d May next, for supplying (or delivering on receiving thirty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of any or all of the following named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855, viz.:

Pea jackets, made of blue pilot-cloth, dyed in the wool		2,000
Round do do blue cloth	do	2,000
Trowsers do do	do	4,000
Blue flannel over-shirts, twilled and wool-dyed	....	8,000
Do under do do	do	6,000
Do drawers do	do	4,000
Do jumpers do	do	3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards	60,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks		2,000
Canvas duck, in the piece		3,000
Barnsley sheeting in the piece	yards	25,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	do	7,000
Blue cloth caps		4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs	5,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	do	5,000
Woollen stockings	do	5,000
Do socks, No. 1 and 2	do	8,000
Mattresses (with two covers to each)		2,500
India nankin	pieces	700
Blankets		3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs		10,000
Blue cotton and wool cloth trowsers		2,000
Do do in the piece	yards	5,000

The cotton and wool cloth must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist on each edge of not less than 13 white woollen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9¼ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. The trowsers must be made of material as thus described.

The blue cloth of which the pea and round jackets and trowsers are to be made must be American manufactuerd made of clean wool, pure indigo died, and died in the wool.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, wighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards, and 156¼ lbs. flannel.

The over and under-shirts and drawers and jumpers must be made of flannel as thus described.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free of cotton, 80 inches in width, and about 46 yards in each piece.

The canvas duck must be free of cotton, 80 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece.

The shoes to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 60 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 12 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 8 of No. 9, 4 of No. 10, 4 of No. 11. They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 60 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box. The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit—No. 1 to weigh not less than 1,628 grains; No. 2 to weigh not less than 1,308 grains, and if knit to be ribbed.

The mattresses must wiegh 10 pounds, including ticking.

The nankin must be of the best India nankin, as per sample at the yards, in regard to length, width, weight and texture.

The blankets must weigh 3 pounds each, and be 58 by 78 inches in size, texture 4 by 6 to ¼ inch.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inch., and weigh 1 oz. and 12 gr. Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to ½ in.

A schedule of the two sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing, and for all clothing materials, will be found with the samples at the respective navy-yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern and workmanship, to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that some none may be required. A contract will, therefore, be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but *only for* such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or bales; each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name, and the year and month when manufactured or put up; the whole to be in good shipping order, free of all

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

MR. BRAGG'S ACCEPTANCE.

We give below Mr. Bragg's letter to the Committee accepting the nomination for Governor. The occasion did not require a long letter, or any thing like a discussion of the topics of the day; and Mr. Bragg, it will be observed, after referring in modest terms to the fact that he had not sought or desired the nomination, and to the high honor conferred upon him, accepts it, tendered as it was unanimously and under such flattering circumstances—at the same time approving most cordially the Resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Bragg will doubtless enter the campaign during the ensuing week, and will bring to it all his industry and energy. The Democratic party will find in him a most able exponent and champion, and the people a man sincerely devoted to their interests and rights.

RALEIGH, April 21st, 1854.

To THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ:—

Sir: At a Convention of the Democratic Republican party of North Carolina, which assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 19th instant, you were unanimously nominated as their candidate for the high office of Governor of the State; and we were delegated by the Convention to apprise you of the fact, and earnestly to request your acceptance of the nomination.

We herewith submit for your consideration a platform of principles adopted by the Convention, and trust they will receive your approbation and support.

While we are aware of the heavy responsibility which the office of Governor imposes, we but express the prevailing sentiment of the Convention when we declare that, although unsought and undesired by you, your tried patriotism and well known devotion to Democratic principles, will not allow you to decline the high and honorable duty thus imposed by the hearty and unanimous voice of your political friends.

With our personal congratulations upon this expression of exalted confidence on the part of the Convention, and with our best wishes for your happiness and success, we have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your fellow citizens,
A. RENCHER, *President of the Convention.*

GASTON MEARES,
JOHN B. JONES,
F. P. GLASS,
S. E. WILLIAMS,
THOS. I. FAISON,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
Vice Presidents of the Convention.

JACKSON, April 29th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Having been absent from home for the last few days, on professional business, your letter, informing me, officially, of my nomination by the Convention, which lately assembled in Raleigh, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, was not received until my return last evening.

Though the position assigned me is one of which any man might be justly proud, you are nevertheless, gentlemen, entirely correct in supposing that it was one which I did not seek and did not desire. Not that I was at all indifferent to such a distinction, or to the advancement or success of the political principles to which we are devoted, but because of the serious responsibilities I should incur, if a candidate, whether elected or not—an honest doubt of my own fitness to discharge them, and the necessary withdrawal of myself for some time from the peaceful pursuits of private life.

Although, therefore, it would be more agreeable to me to occupy, as heretofore, the position of an humble private in the Democratic ranks, yet, in view of all the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline the high position so flatteringly tendered me by my political friends, and I therefore yield to the wishes of the Convention and accept the nomination.

I have carefully examined the series of political resolutions adopted by the Convention and enclosed in your letter. This is not a time or fit occasion to discuss their merits. It will be sufficient for me now to say that they meet with my entire approval, and shall hereafter receive my hearty and earnest support.

It only remains for me to make to the members of the Convention my sincere and grateful acknowledgments, and to thank you personally for the very kind manner in which it has pleased you to communicate to me the fact of my nomination.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
THOS. BRAGG.

Hon. A. Rencher, *President.* Gaston Meares, Esq., John B. Jones, Esq., F. P. Glass, Esq., S. E. Williams, Esq., Thos. I. Faison, Esq., Joseph Allison, Esq., *Vice Presidents.*

THE DOCUMENTS.

We published in our last the Resolutions of the late Democratic and Whig Conventions of this State, and we publish to-day the Whig Resolutions of 1850 and 1852, and also the celebrated Western Address of 1851. We have so arranged these documents as to present them all in our weekly issue of to-day; and our friends will find the paper useful on that account.

Let it be borne in mind, in connection with these documents, that the Democrats have been from the first opposed to a Convention and in favor of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment; the Resolutions of the Whig Conventions of 1850, 1852, and 1854; and the Western Address, so largely signed by leading Whigs, will show the course of the Whig party on these questions.

We intend soon to publish the masterly speech of the late William B. Shepard, delivered in the Legislature of 1854, in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment; and we expect, during the campaign, to go at some length into the history of Free Suffrage, with the votes for and against it, especially at the last session of the Assembly, so that the people may see for themselves from the record that the Whig leaders are responsible for its defeat.

Let the people have light!—lay the documents before them first, and then the arguments, and they will do what is right.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. We learn the Democrats of Franklin meet in Convention on Saturday next to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We trust the Convention will be well attended, and that the Democrats of the County will unite heartily in support of the nominees. It will require union and effort to defeat the federal candidate for the Commons.

☞ We have reserved but little room to-day for Editorial remarks. We think our readers will concur with us that our space is well occupied. Our Democratic friends, if they will preserve this paper, will find it of service during the campaign.

[illegible]DITION FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.—[illegible] during the administration of Gov. Manly, the sum of [illegible] among the various Counties of [illegible] for the support of Common Schools; in 1850, also during Gov. Manly's administration, the sum of $102,314 55. In 1851, 1852, and 1853, during Gov. Reid's administration, the sum of $128,012 14 was distributed for each of the years named; and for the year 1854 the distribution will amount to $130,850—being seventy-eight thousand dollars more than in 1850, and ninety-one thousand dollars more than in 1849. The whole amount distributed during the four years of Gov. Reid's administration will be $565,150 42.

Neither the cause of Common Schools nor Internal Improvements has suffered during the time the Democrats have been in power. On the contrary, *all* interests have been improving and advancing.

Our mineral and agricultural resources are being developed more rapidly than at any former period; our rail and plank roads are going forward; our Common Schools are doing more good than ever heretofore, and more money is being paid out for their support. *Why then should the administration of State affairs be changed?* Must our present prosperous condition be put to hazard or exposed to change, merely to gratify a few hungry politicians? We think the people will say no!

We observe, among the proceedings of the loco-foco Convention, as published in the last "Standard," that James B. Shepard, Esq., is mentioned as a member of the Convention. We have been informed, however, that Mr. S. was not in the Convention, during its entire session—not even as a "lobby member" or spectator. Wonder if the "Standard" man, as Secretary, for the sake of swelling numbers, has put down any other individual as a member of the Convention, who was not in hearing distance.

Register.

The Editor of this paper, as one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and in publishing the proceedings, was governed by the lists of delegates handed to him for enrolment. The Wake delegation was published just as it was made out and handed in by one of the Wake delegation. We could not find time, in the hurry and excitement incident to the Convention, to examine the list of delegates with much particularity. What the Register says as to Mr. Shepard's absence is doubtless correct. The Register, in wondering what we had done in other cases, truly describes itself. The Editor of that paper is the very individual to do what he insinuates we have done.

We copy the following from a newspaper published in this place called the Metropolitan:

"The list of Delegates to the State Convention as published in the Metropolitan of to-day, is correct. In the hurry of business the names of many were omitted, and others inserted who were *not* delegates in attendance, in the first published list."

We have compared the list of delegates as published in the Metropolitan with that published in the Standard, and find that four names are omitted in the Wake list by the former which were published in the latter, to-wit: W. W. Whitaker, P. C. Shepard, James B. Shepard, and A. K. Clements; and three added for Warren, to-wit: H. I. Macon, Henry Harris and John W. White. This, we believe, is the only difference in the lists.

The Metropolitan of the same date says:

"If Democrats are driven, by force of circumstances, to advocate certain measures not laid down in their creed, the blame must and will fall upon the shoulders of men in high places.

The expression "men in high places," is intended, we presume, to include President Pierce. Good Democrats are never "driven, by force of circumstances," to desert their principles.

GEN. DOCKERY AGAINST GEN. JACKSON.

We call the attention of the old Jackson men and of the people generally to the fact, that Gen. Alfred Dockery, while a member of the Senate of this State in 1842–'3, *voted against* the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the fine imposed upon Gen. Andrew Jackson, during the late war by Judge Hall, should, in the opinion of the Legislature, be immediately refunded, with full legal interest, without any proviso or qualification whatever, as an act of justice to a brave, meritorious and distinguished officer."

The foregoing Resolution Gen. Dockery, with ten other Federalists of that Assembly, *voted against*—thus taking sides with a Tory Judge, and denying simple justice to the Hero of New Orleans. For proof of this we refer to Senate Journal, pages 352, 353 of the session of 1842–'3.

ACQUITTAL OF WARD. The Washington Union of Saturday last says: "We understand that a telegraphic despatch from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, was received in this city last evening, announcing that Matthew F. Ward, tried for the murder of Mr. Butler, had been acquitted of the charge by the jury. It is said that the jury were out with the case but five minutes."

Ward, it will be recollected, shot and killed Butler, a schoolmaster, without any thing like just provocation. The murder was represented at the time as most deliberate and cold-blooded. Gold and legal talents have cheated the gallows of its victim. Thomas F. Marshall and John J. Crittenden, the latter a volunteer in the case, appeared for Ward. We envy these men neither their reputations nor their consciences. Trials of rich men for high crimes in this country are getting to be, in many cases, mockeries of justice. If Ward had been a poor man death by hemp would have been his portion.

☞ We are requested to state that the *Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company* are desirous to borrow immediately, to carry on their works to a speedy completion, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The bonds will be made payable in the City of New York, five years after date, bearing seven per cent. interest, the interest payable in the same place semi-annually; and the bonds will be endorsed by eight gentlemen who are represented as being worth in the aggregate at least two hundred thousand dollars. The names of these gentlemen have been placed in our possession; we know them to be men of wealth and high integrity, and we have no doubt the investment would be entirely safe. Its advantage—and no inconsiderable one it is—is that the bonds can be obtained at par, will bear seven per cent. interest, and the interest will be payable semi-annually in New York.

We sincerely trust this effort on the part of the Company to raise the necessary means to complete this important work, will be successful.

☞ Gen. Dockery boasts that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big, and heavy lick" in the Convention of 1835, when, as *he* says, he voted to give the election of Governor to the people. Now the answer is, that the question of Free Suffrage was not before that Convention; and Gen. Dockery, as the journal will show, *did not vote* to give the election of Governor to the people. The General, in the "noise and confusion" of his ideas, must have substituted *free negro* suffrage for *Free* Suffrage, inasmuch as the record will show he voted to retain in the present Constitution free negro suffrage. The General is mistaken—he must mean *free negro* suffrage, and not Free Suffrage, as known and discussed at this time.

Resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention of North Carolina, on the 19th of June, 1850.

1. *Resolved*, That we have unabated confidence in and attachment to the principles of the Whig party; and we believe their success will promote the prosperity and advance the honor of our country, secure the stability of the Union and perpetuate the blessings of freedom.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst we are firmly determined to meet and repel all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the people of North Carolina; yet are we equally resolved to uphold and defend the integrity of our National Union against all assaults by whomsoever made, and from whatsoever quarter they may come.

3. *Resolved*, That upon the perpetuity of our Union depends that independence and liberty which we possess, and which were the work of the joint counsels and efforts, of the common dangers, sufferings and success of our Revolutionary fathers; and which we are bound by every consideration of gratitude to them, of interest and honor to ourselves, and duty to our posterity, to maintain and defend.

4. *Resolved*, That we believe a large portion of the American people desire the restoration of harmony and concord to our country, by a fair and honorable adjustment of the agitating questions connected with the institution of domestic slavery; and they demand that their peace and comfort shall be no longer disturbed by keeping open, as capital for demagogues and fanatics, those delicate and dangerous questions.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve, and believe a large majority of the people of North Carolina do approve the general plan of the Adjustment reported to the Senate of the United States from the Committee of Thirteen; and desire that, with such amendments as our friends in Congress shall deem necessary, just and proper, it should be adopted and become the law of the land.

6. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the President of the United States, General Zachary Taylor, is undiminised; and we feel convinced that, regardless of the abuse, misrepresentation and calumnies of his enemies, he will prove himself to be what he has always been, a true friend to his country; that he will do his duty and his whole duty to his country; and that his course in the administration of the Government will be conservative and patriotic.

7. WHEREAS, A large number of the people of the State, without distinction of political party, have indicated a wish to have the State Constitution amended, so as to give to voters for the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senators: *And whereas*, it is a fundamental principle of popular government, declared in our Bill of Rights, that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only:

Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, by which the sense of the majority of the people may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in reference to said proposed amendment of the Constitution.

8. And WHEREAS, many People of the State have indicated a desire that the present mode of electing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Justices of the Peace, and other State officers, shall be changed, so as to give the election of said officers directly to the people themselves: AND WHEREAS, the voice of the people, without distinction of party should be consulted in this, as in every other matter involving in alteration or amendment of the Constitution:

Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should also adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the people of the State may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in relation to the manner of electing said officers or any of them.

Resolutions of the Whig Convention of North Carolina, of 1852.

1. *Resolved*, That Millard Fillmore, for the able, firm and patriotic manner, in which he has administered the Government, deserves the confidence of the whole country; and we do not hesitate to declare that he is the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, for the office of President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That William A. Graham, by his ability, integrity, and patriotic devotion to the country, has endeared himself to the people of this State; and believing him faithful and capable, we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union for the office of Vice President.

3. *Resolved*, That whilst thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we will nevertheless cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which we insist should be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it, as the opinion of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North Carolina, unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise measures.

4. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention; and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington.

5. *Resolved*, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said Lands for the purpose of Education and Internal Improvement, the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same.

6. *Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial and immoveable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and we are in favor of submitting it to the people to say, whether such a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution.

PARROW'S TROUPE. This celebrated company are at present performing in this City. They come highly recommended. In every place their chaste and amusing performances have been received by crowded audiences with unbounded applause. We are certain the citizens of Raleigh will liberally patronize them, and give substantial proof that real merit will always meet with a generous reward in the "City of Oaks."

The following extracts will show how their inimitable performances have been received in Petersburg and Portsmouth:

Parrow's Troupe. Parrow *parrow-dises* all the wit all the wit and humor extant, and dresses it up in all sorts of pleasant and humorous ways, to make people "laugh and grow fat." He and Bones, Hernandez, Lacy, Hunter, Lauer, Melton, Murphy, Williams, and Williams, and all the rest, are popular among the people and particularly popular on the stage. They go to Raleigh soon where under their capacious canvass they will amuse the citizen of the "*Oak City.*" We commend him and his excellent troupe to the tender mercies of Gales and Holden, one of the best whigs and one of the best democrats, and two of the cleverest men every way in the old North State.

Portsmouth Globe.

The last Chance. Parrow and Troupe give their third and last concert to-night. We certainly think that those who miss this opportunity of enjoying the rich variety which they offer in their quaint style of amusement, will only do so in ignorance of the merits of the company. No other troupe of the kind has ever succeeded in attracting so large and appreciative audiences in Petersburg, or giving such unbounded satisfaction to all who hear them. They will, undoubtedly, have a crowded house to-night.

South-Side Democrat.

EXPECTED VETOES. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "It is quite certain that the President is preparing to give us a brace of vetoes, on the land distribution bills. The question was settled by the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. Pierce. The Indigent Insane bill and Mr. Bennett's land bill, are both under the prohibition of the 6th resolution of the Baltimore platform."

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29, 1854.

This has been a week of much interest and excitement at the Metropolis. The debates in Congress have been marked by unusual interest, and evincing a high order of talent. The Treaty with Mexico which has so long been before the Senate, and whose rejection has been so sagely predicted by those "whose wish was father to the thought," has been ratified with amendments. This is all that can now be said upon this subject, since the proceedings are secret. No doubt exists here that the amendments will be ratified by Santa Anna; not so much because he needs the money the treaty gives, an idea so earnestly and ignorantly pressed by letter writers on the country, but as it gives a settlement to all open and disturbing questions between the United States and Mexico, the abrogation of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States were bound to protect the Mexican frontier from all Indian depredations; the relinquishment of all claim to the Mesilla valley, and a right of way across the Mexican Territory to the Pacific, comprizing an area of 13,000 square miles.

Our Minister in Central America has also sent by the hands of Mr. Beeling, the Secretary of Legation, a treaty with Nicaragua, defining the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua and extending them over the Mosquito Territory. This is a side blow at the English pretensions of protectorate over this territory, and thus the United States will be made to guarantee of the right of Nicaragua to the disputed territory. Borland is the very man to get either himself or his nation into some fuss if he can; and it is believed that the President will not communicate this part of the Treaty, or if he does, that the Senate will not ratify it.

The news from Spain is very pacific. On the arrival of our messenger (Warren Winslow, Esq.) Mr. Soule made a prompt and decided demand upon the Cabinet at Madrid, for satisfaction and indemnity for the unlawful seizure of the Black Warrior. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Calderon de la Barca, so long a resident of this City as the Spanish Envoy. He knew well the character of the people with whom he was to deal, and the chivalric character of our Minister. He promptly disavowed all the acts of Pezuela, the Captain General of Cuba, made the *amende* honorable, and granted pecuniary indemnity. Thus this affair for the present has blown over; and and for a time all cause of agitation will cease in regard to Cuba.

The bill to increase the Navy in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Dobbin, has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, to build forthwith six Steam Frigates. One is to be built at this yard, and one at Norfolk Navy yard, the points for the others not known. An act of Congress requires the names of ships of the line to be after the States, and the frigates after the rivers of the States. We trust the name of some of the lovely streams of the Old State will be embalmed in the naval history of our Union, and Catawba, Roanoke or Yadkin, yet be as distinguished and as well known as that of Potomac, Raritan, or Santee, who will bear with honor the proud flag of our nation, and our

"Thunder black and bold upon the stormy sea."

No one has ever occupied the position of Secretary of the Navy who has infused more spirit into the service, or more important reforms than Mr. Dobbin, and no one has preceded him who enjoys more the respect of the nation and the confidence of his associates. Even the National Intelligencer, you observe, copies his letter to Captain Ingraham with the most flattering notice. You will observe too that this letter of the Secretary was far in advance of that outburst of popular furor which followed this circumstance, and proves that he understands the true feelings of the nation, and appreciates duly chivralric and honorable course in his officers.

The debares in the House this week have been of the most interesting character, and some able speeches have been made evincing great research, and shedding a flood of light upon every question discussed. This is peculiarly the case with the speeches of Governor Smith of Virginia, and Mr. Disney, of Ohio. The first (Gov. Smith) was in reply to the long expected and much labored speech of Col. Benton, who with much theatric preparation occupied the House on last Tuesday. The House was crowded, as the day and hour was known. Telegraphic despatches and letter writers had even shadowed forth the platform he was to occupy—and that *Bentonian* like he was not to be trammelled by the ordinary rules of order, and if enforced he would adjourn to the Rotunda; a fit rostrum for the swelling themes of the inflated orator. The speech has been delivered, and has disappointed its friends; it was the veriest balderdash of demagogueism. Had it been delivered by some stump orator at the tail of some whiskey wagon in some of your mountain counties, the arena and orator would have been well suited. It is to be regretted that some period should not be placed for the legal termination of the political career of the politicians, as there is to the Judges in New York and some other Stats, Col. Benton is now in the 73d year, and his late effort shows sadly that he is not the same that he once was,—"*Quantum mutatus ab illo.*" Once found doing fierce battle for democratic principles and the Constitution, now, if not like Swift, "a driveller and a show," is repudiating all his former principles, and violating all the facts of history. Instead of a triumph he has met defeat; and his friends feel deep mortification and chagrin. The reply of Governor Smith on Wednesday was most sarcastic and severe; the great Missourian writhed under the severe blows of the gallant cavalier—and interrupted Gov. Smith frequently, who calmly advised him "to be quiet, that he had yet received nothing to what he would give him before he was done."

The speech of Mr. Disney, of Ohio, on the distribution of the public lands on Thursday last, was one of the ablest speeches of the session, and proved in the clearest manner the injustice and impolicy of the distribution of the public lands among the States according to federal population. It was replete with facts, which completely threw to the winds all Bennett's report, which he denounced as having only one characteristic, of being totally devoid of truth or facts. I will send you his speech, which I hope you will copy. Mr. Rogers, your immediate member, occupied the floor on yesterday on the same subject. It was a re-hash of the exploded arguments of the advocates for this system of public plunder. The bill granting ten millions of acres of land to the Insane Asylums of the different States is now before the President, I think that he will give it the veto, for it violates all the principles of State rights and republicanism.

The Senate bill organizing territory of the Nebraska and Kansas still is before the House. It is said that notice will be given by Mr. Richardson on next Monday that on the following Monday the bill will be called up and voted upon. The bill will pass, it is thought, though Cutting and nearly all the Hards will vote against.

I notice that Mr. Fillmore is feeding up the South with honied speeches, while his organ at Buffalo denounces every friend of the Nebraska question.

The American Scientific Association, composed of able men from every section is now in session in this city. Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in the University of N. C. represents your State. Neither House of Congress sits to-day. The weather is very cool and disagreeable.

L. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 27, 1854.

There was much lively show of approbation felt as well as expressed by the sons of your State in this City, when the gratifying news saluted our senses, that the Democratic Convention of your State have, with so much unanimity, selected as their gubernatorial candidate the able and manly democrat, who has so favorably represented old Northampton in the House of Commons.

THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., is a candidate upon whose success the entire banner of the Democratic party of the State will boldly unfurl for victory, and that banner will float far and wide, "o'er hill and dale," throughout the limits of the old North State. Now is the time for the pure and unadulterated friends of progress and good government to put forth their whole strength. Their candidate for Governor is no half-way man of the party. He is one that is full of energy, and of noble bearing; and will dare do his duty in defence of republican principles, of which he is so fair an example among the talented sons of the good old State. Like his immediate relative of noble daring in the hard fought fields of Mexico, he will give the Whigs a "little more grape," which will dispel the mist that now beclouds them, in their fantasy of success in the coming campaign. But excuse me for this remark. The Whigs, poor fellows, are in a bad fix just now; most of their armor has been shattered to pieces; and your talented representative in Congress from the Asheville district has shown in his able speech on the Nebraska bill that whiggery at the South and whiggery at the North from this time forth cannot fellowship together. On the other hand, the democratic party know no section, but have wings ample to be extended to embrace within its fold the republican sons of the whole Union; and none will be more united in the coming contest than will be found with you, in which of them is to excel in efforts to secure the success of Thomas Bragg, of Northampton.

The long contested Gadsden Treaty was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, the precise majority I have not been able to learn. The *bonus* to be paid Mexico has been reduced from *twenty* to *ten millions of dollars*. This is a heavy sum, but, as our President was desirous to close all differences with Mexico, it is well that the Senate have accepted the Treaty with this amendment, which Santa Anna will be quick to ratify, for it is his only chance to maintain himself in Mexico with the funds he will obtain by this Treaty.

I presume, Mr. Editor, you have seen the proclamation of Col. Benton against the Postmaster at St. Louis and the Department at Washington. It seems to the public here to be a very singular movement for the Ex-Senator, as he has always contended that he was a "law and order" man, as well as being so good a democrat that *he* was always willing to be subject to the majority principle. But it seems that Col. Benton for the future will not let the U. S. Mail convey for him any more letters, documents or papers. He has made arrangements that Adams, & Co. are to convey all mail matter to and from St. Louis and Washington so long as the present Postmaster at St. Louis remains in office. The solution of such conduct on the part of Col. Benton I leave for your readers to unravel. His reflection in terms towards the Postmaster at St. Louis is certainly ungenerous as well as unjust.

Mr. Phillips, of Ala. made quite a learned constitutional argument on Monday last in favor of the Nebraska Kansas bill. He set forth conclusively, that the South had nothing to lose by the passage of the Bill, and much to gain in the repealing of the clause of 1820, which inhibited slavery North of 36 degrees 30 minutes, the same restriction imposed upon the admission of Missouri. Mr. Phillips is a new member, but a gentleman of fine intellect and a very able debater, particularly on constitutional questions and of powers defined therein.

Col. Benton engaged the House on yesterday after Mr. Harris of Mississippi had concluded his amusing witticisms on the Nebraska bill. Col. Benton is of course against the bill, having long since determined in his own mind to oppose the administration of President Pierce; and this being a fit occasion for him he took a fling at the President. His mind is is unsettled as to the causes that placed Gen. Pierce in the Presidential chair, and he figures to himself that if he had only been made that Lieutenant General, the office he sought so wishfully, perhaps he might, as Zeke Spooner says, "been sorter thar" himself. But it is much better as things are at present disposed of. One thing is pretty evident from the antecedents of Col. Benton that when he is an opponent he does not disguise his position or his feelings in reference to those he contends against. This is all the better in the present position he bears towards the democratic party. We know now where to look for him, and therefore will be fully prepared to meet and rebut his influence and his misjudged argument. Mr. Benton spoke beyond his hour, but the House permitted him to go on, he taking advantage of the rules in his denunciation of the President and the action of the friends of the Nebraska bill. But the speech, whether spoken or not, was put in type and published by 5 o'clock last evening in the Globe of this city.

The foreign news is truly important. At Kalafat the Russians have been seriously worsted in a hard fought battle. At Hersona, about 300 miles further South on the Danube, they were routed by the Turks, and an immense slaughter ensued of nearly all the Russian force that had crossed the Danube. These victories, achieved by the Turks without the aid of supplies and forces from France and England, will go far to induce the Czar to come to terms of peace with the western powers, if once more proposed.

Cotton has advanced in price, and breadstuffs have gone up in England as well as in the French markets. Of course flour has an upward tendency in our principal cities.

You shall hear from me again as matters progress before Congress.

Yours,
SURRY.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25. The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst.

A great battle had occurred between the forces under Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter were defeated.

It was reported that the 51 persons recently arrested in the schr. Ariti, near San Blas, for landing without a passport, had been carried heavily chained to the capitol.

Among the prisoners takent at San Blas are said to be twenty native-boan Americans, twelve adopted citizens, and four Englishmen.

The victory of Santa Anna was celebrated at the Capitol with great rejoicing, and a general illumination.

The published accounts of the battle and victory are very ridiculous and greatly exaggerated.

A letter from Huntsville, Alabama, dated 19th instant, says: "We have had two or three killing frosts this week, and the cotton crops are much damaged, with little or no seed to plant a second time. Should the frost in the South generally have been anything like as great as here it will be most fatal."

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
By WM. C. UPCHURCH.

MAY 2, 1854.

No change to report this week, the market is very badly supplied, and every thing in the shape of eatables find a quick sale.

FLOUR—From $6, to $6 50.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—10 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—25 cts. per lb., scarce.
EGGS—12½ cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—25 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$4 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 50 @ $1 60 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel.
" White, 90 cts. "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—90c. @ $1 per bushel, scarce.
FRESH PORK—7 cts. per lb.,
" BEEF—8 " per lb on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

APRIL 28

FLOUR—The stock in market is very light. The advance has somewhat tended to check the demand. We quote to-day Super Fine $8¾ @ $8¾. Extra $8¾ @ $9. Family $9 @ 9¼. The outside quotations being hardly supported.

CORN—Arriving very slowly and no sales that we can hear of in the last two days. Nominal 70 @ 75 cents for mixed and white.

COTTON—Dull, 8¼c. offered, 9c. asked for prime—no sales.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Tar has been very active in the last two weeks, and it has advanced rapidly from $2¾ @ $3¼, at which price we quote it in demand to-day. Spirits Turpentine 60 @ 62c. Common Rosins $1¾; Fine $2½ @ $3. Crude Turpentine dull and no sales.

STAVES—Dull—no buyers. Last sales, Pipes $35, W. Hhd. $43, Ro. Hhd. $37; the latter were offered and refused at $36.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $16. Prime $15 @ $15½, hog round. Bacon 8½ @ 9c. Lard 10½c. Prime Goshen Butter 23 @ 25 c. Glades 16 @ 18c. Western Sides 7½ @ 8c. Shoulders 6½ @ 7.

SALT—L. P. fine $2. G. A. $1 50. T. I. 53 @ 57c.

LIME—Thomaston $1¾. W. O. $1½. Burnt Agricul. 10c. per bushel.

HAY—Cargo $6. Retail from store $1 25 @ $1¾.

SUNDRIES—N. O. Molasses, in bbls. 31 @ 33c. Cuba 23 @ 26c in hhds. N. O. Sugar 5¾ @ 6c. Cuba 5 @ 5¾c. P. R. 6¼ @ 6c. Refined, crushed and pulverised 9¾ @ 10c. Coffee, crushed 7¾ @ 7¾c. Loaf 10 @ 10¾c. Rio Coffee 11¾ @ 12c. Leg. 12 @ 12¾c. Java 14 @ 15c. Sperm Candles 32 @ 35c. Adamantine 24 @ 27. Mould 15 @ 16c. Rice 5 @ 6¼c.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, *April 29, 1854.*

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, to wit: *Ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents*, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department, upon the application of the persons properly authorised to receive the same. It is expected the same amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. ex officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FEDERAL POP.	AMOUNT.
ALAMANCE,	10,166	$ 1219 92
ALEXANDER,	5,003	600 36
ANSON,	10,756	1290 72
ASHE,	8,589	1024 68
BEAUFORT,	11,716	1405 92
BERTIE,	9,973	1196 76
BLADEN,	8,024	962 88
BRUNSWICK,	5,951	714 12
BUNCOMBE,	12,008	1440 56
BURKE,	6,919	830 28
CABARRUS,	8,674	1040 88
CALDWELL,	5,836	700 32
CAMDEN,	5,174	620 88
CARTERET,	6,208	744 96
CASWELL,	12,161	1459 32
CATAWBA,	8,234	988 08
CHATHAM,	16,055	1926 60
CHEROKEE,	5,703	804 36
CHOWAN,	5,269	630 24
CLEAVELAND,	9,897	1168 64
COLUMBUS,	5,808	696 96
CRAVEN,	12,329	1479 48
CUMBERLAND,	17,728	2126 76
CURRITUCK,	6,257	750 84
DAVIDSON,	14,123	1694 76
DAVIE,	6,998	839 76
DUPLIN,	11,111	1333 32
EDGECOMBE,	13,770	1652 40
FORSYTHE,	10,627	1275 24
FRANKLIN,	9,510	1141 20
GASTON,	7,228	867 36
GATES,	6,878	825 36
GRANVILLE,	17,203	2076 36
GREENE,	5,321	638 52
GUILFORD,	18,480	2217 60
HALIFAX,	13,007	1560 84
HAYWOOD,	6,907	828 84
HENDERSON,	6,888	825 96
HERTFORD,	6,656	798 72
HYDE,	6,585	790 20
IREDELL,	13,062	1567 44
JACKSON,	.....	.....
JOHNSTON,	11,861	1423 32
JONES,	3,935	472 20
LENOIR,	6,182	741 84
LINCOLN,	6,924	830 88
MADISON,	.....	.....
McDOWELL,	5,741	688 92
MACON,	6,169	740 28
MARTIN,	6,961	835 32
MECKLENBURG,	11,724	1406 88
MONTGOMERY,	6,163	739 56
MOORE,	8,552	1026 24
NASH,	9,034	1084 08
NEW-HANOVER,	14,236	1708 32
NORTHAMPTON,	10,781	1287 72
ONSLOW,	7,040	844 80
ORANGE,	14,957	1794 84
PASQUOTANK,	7,708	924 96
PERQUIMANS,	6,030	723 60
PERSON,	8,825	1059 00
PITT,	10,745	1289 40
RANDOLPH,	15,176	1821 12
RICHMOND,	7,936	952 32
ROBESON,	11,080	1329 60
ROCKINGHAM,	12,363	1483 56
ROWAN,	12,329	1479 48
RUTHERFORD,	12,388	1486 56
SAMPSON,	12,311	1477 32
STANLY,	6,348	761 76
STOKES,	8,490	1018 80
SURRY,	17,643	2117 16
TYRRELL,	4,452	534 24
UNION,	9,258	1110 96
WAKE,	21,123	2534 76
WARREN,	10,366	1243 92
WASHINGTON,	4,780	573 60
WATAUGA,	8,348	401 76
WAYNE,	11,478	1377 36
WILKES,	11,642	1397 04
YADKIN,	.....	.....
YANCY,	8,068	968 16
	758,542	$ 90,425 04

☞ The Standard and Post, Raleigh; the News, Asheville; the Banner, Salisbury; the Democrat, Charlotte; the Spectator, Milton; the Patriot, Greensborough; the Republican, Halifax; the Carolinian, Fayetteville; the Journal, Wilmington; the Pioneer, Elizabeth City; the Republican, Goldsborough; the News, Newbern, will give the foreg

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

STARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00
Washing per month,	

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. 34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to, promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—8m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assoiment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, en Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and sprigs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alpaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILliams & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. W. PRICE, OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
AUCTION.—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks. Broadcloths, Cassimer's, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade, also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpassed by any in the State. Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.
February 18, 1854. —27

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage herstofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Faeurial.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,	
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,	
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,	
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,	
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,	
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,	
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,	
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,	
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.	
Jas. E. Hott, Washington,			
James Sloan, Greensboro',			

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
James M. Garrett,	
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Madesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent*.	PETER ADAMS,
William H. Cumming, *General Agent*.	*Secretary*.

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President*.
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President*.
James F. Jordan, *Secretary*.
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer*.
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney*.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician*.
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 98—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 18—tf.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash.
E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be convinced that we are prepared and will furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7	barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,	$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.
P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction*. P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out*.
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Goshen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating. E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—tf1sJ.pd.

Office N. C. R. R. Co.,
March 24, 1854.

NOTICE.—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
[Register copy.] 38—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of

Officers Coats,		Pea Jackets,	
Sacks "		Walking & Riding Leggins,	
White "		Saddle Bags, &c.	

which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20,